

This brochure is produce by the
Humboldt-Del Norte Weed
Management Area
www.cdffa.ca.gov/phpps/ipc/weedmgmtarea/s/Humboldt/humboldt_hp.htm

Instead of planting:

Cotoneaster franchetii



Plant:



Feijoa sellowiana

Heteromeles arbutifolia



Instead of planting:

English holly
(*Ilex aquifolium*)



Plant:



Berberis aquifolium



Heteromeles arbutifolia

Instead of planting:

Butterfly bush
(*Buddleja davidii*)



Plant:



Syringa vulgaris



Camellia spp.
Ribes sanguineum
Rhododendron maculatum
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus
Syringa spp.

Instead of planting:

Scotch broom
(*Cytisus scoparius*)



Plant:



Forsythia x intermedia



Mimulus auranticus
Phormium spp.
Jasminum mesneyi
Kerria japonica
Cornus mas
Ribes aureum

Gardener's actions can have a direct effect in the control of invasive weeds. Carefully consider the invasiveness of any plant you put in your garden. Contact your local nursery or the organizations on this brochure for more information on non-invasive species.

Green Gardening to Protect Biodiversity



English ivy (*Hedera helix*) infestation in a California natural area.

Alternatives for escaped garden plants of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties

Horticultural and invasive plants have similar life history characteristics, that may make an attractive garden plant invade natural areas disrupting native ecosystems.

<u>Garden Plants</u>	<u>Invasive Plants</u>
Easy to propagate	Broad germination
Establish rapidly	Colonizer
Mature early	Mature early
Abundant flowers	Prolific seeds
Pest/disease tolerant	Few natural predators







Why worry about invasive weeds?

- Invasive weeds are the second most important reason for the loss of biodiversity after habitat destruction.
- Invasive weeds in agriculture and natural areas cost our country billions of dollars per year.

For more information about
Invasive plants visit :
www.northcoast.com/~cnps
www.cal-ipc.org
<http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu>
www.cnps.org/conservation/exotics.htm
www.cdfa.ca.gov
www.invasivespecies.gov

How to use this brochure:

This brochure suggests native and non-native alternatives to invasive species. Because plants can adapt over time, there is no guarantee that one of the suggested alternatives won't become invasive. Take care with plants that disperse their seeds by animals or the wind, as they may have the ability to become invasive in a natural area. If one of these invasive plants is in your garden, consider removing it and replacing it with one of our suggestions.

	Low water		Full sun
	Moderate water		Part shade
	Regular water		Shade

Instead of planting:

Pampas grass
(*Cortaderia* spp.)



Plant:



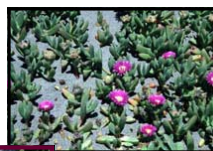
Phormium tenax

Deschampsia spp.
Carex spp.
Phormium spp.
Libertia spp.



Instead of planting:

Iceplant
(*Carpobrotus* spp.)



Plant:

Fragaria chiloensis



Dudleya spp.



Sedum spp.



Instead of planting:


Foxglove
(*Digitalis purpurea*)



Plant:

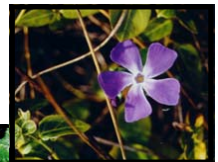


Delphinium spp.
Penstemon spp.

Delphinium sp. 

Instead of planting:

Periwinkle
(*Vinca major*)



English ivy
(*Hedera helix*)

Plant:



Asarum caudatum



Viola spp.



Oxalis oregana
Tolmeia menziesii
Vancouveria menziesii
Campanula spp.
Heuchera maxima
Bergenia cordifolia

Ceanothus griseus



Arctostaphylos uva ursi